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WHEN THINGS GO WRONG

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A Harried Housewife's Helper

BY

EMMA BELLE D. PIERSON

There was an old woman who swore
Each time she spilled grease on the floor.
  But now she takes a look
  At page ten of this book—
And never says "Darn" any more.

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WHEN THINGS GO WRONG

CHAPTER I

ALL OVER THE HOUSE

When the Rocking Chair Creeps. Snap two or three wide rubber bands over the rockers, at the point of natural contact with the floor when the chair is stationary.

When Very Highly Polished Furniture Gets Nicked. Fill in the nicks with cigar ashes, and then polish the spots.

When Flies Speck Varnished Wood-Work. Wipe the spots with a mixture of equal parts warmed skimmed milk and water.

When Gold Picture Frames Tarnish. Beat the white of one egg and add to it one pint of cold water. Apply the mixture to your frames with a sponge, and wipe them dry with a soft flannel. Give a finishing polish with another clean and dry flannel.

When Your Oil Paintings are Dingy and Soiled. Wash them with warm castile soap-suds, and then dry thoroughly. Rub them afterward with a chamois skin dipped in olive oil.

When You Break a Plaster Ornament. Dissolve gum arabic in hot water and add powdered plaster of Paris till you get a thick paste. This will cement strongly.

When a Glass Stopper Will not Come Loose From the Bottle. Put a drop or two of salad oil around the stopper in the crack, and place the bottle near to the fire. When it has grown warm, knock it gently and it will loosen.

When You Have no Diamond Point with Which to Cut Glass. Make a small notch in the edge of the glass. Then heat the end of a thin iron rod and apply it at the notch. Draw it slowly along the surface in any direction you please. The glass will crack where heated. Use your pyrography point if you have one.

When Window Cloths are Scarce. Use tissue paper or wads of newspaper for polishing.

When You Have no Yard in Which to Beat Mattresses and Upholstered Furniture. Cover the article with a wet cloth, and then beat it. Change the cloth when it becomes soiled.

When the Dog or the Cat is Troubled with Fleas. Soak a cotton rag in oil of pennyroyal and tie it around the neck of the animal; or give the animal a creolin bath — 4 teaspoonsful of creolin to 1 quart of water for a dog, or 2 teaspoonsful for a cat.

When Fleas Infest the House. Make a strong mixture of pennyroyal oil and hot water. Sweep, dipping the broom frequently in the mixture

When a Green Mold Deposit Forms on the Stone House Trimmings. Dissolve one pound chloride of lime in one gallon of cold water. This liquid is destructive to clothes and skin. Apply carefully with a broom or mop.

When the Door Hinges Squeak. Apply a little soap or oil.

When Lamp Wicks Smoke. Soak them in vinegar and dry them thoroughly.

When Kerosene Lamps Blacken Your Painted Ceilings. Pour two-thirds of a cupful of kerosene into a gallon of hot water and wash the wall with it.

When the Oil Lamps Emit a Bad Odor. Wash the burners in strong soapsuds and washing soda and rinse in boiling water, or, boil for twenty minutes in soda water.

When a Lamp Smokes and Settles Soot on Delicate Furniture. Blow off the soot with a pair of bellows.

When the Chimney Soot Blows Out and Covers the Carpet. Sprinkle freely with salt and then sweep.

When the Soot in the Chimney Catches Fire. Throw down the chimney a basin full of salt. Should the fire gain headway nail a wet blanket on to the mantle so as to entirely cover the opening. This will prevent a draft and the fire will go out itself.

When Candles Drip on Unwashable Mats. Alcohol will remove the spots.

When Gas Blackens the Ceiling. Rub the places with a very stiff, dry sponge.

When Gas Leaks from Faulty Joints. Unscrew the parts and paint them inside. This will roughen the surfaces sufficiently to fit them closer.

When the Carpet Padding Fails. Pad your carpets with newspapers or dry hay or straw.

When Sweeping Day is a Day Unsuitable for Opening the Windows. Dampen the broom in hot soapsuds or soak scraps of newspaper in water or dampen sawdust and sprinkle over the carpets. These devices will keep the dust from flying.

When Grease Drops onto a Carpet. Cover the spot immediately with flour or whiting and sweep it up the next day. Cover it once more and then rub the spots with turpentine.

When Kerosene Has Been Spilled on the Carpet. Kerosene will evaporate thoroughly itself, but the difficulty is, that dirt gets into the spot before the oil has thoroughly evaporated. Cover such a stain with fuller's earth heated. Let it remain 24 hours and then brush off.

When Blood Stains Your Carpet. Wet laundry starch with cold water and spread it like a salve on the blood stain. Let it remain six hours and then brush it off. If any trace of the stain remains repeat the process.

When Blood Stains Any Non-Washable Material. While the stains are fresh, a few drops of peroxide of hydrogen will remove them instantly.

When You Spill Ink on the Carpet. Run for the salt box and cover the spots with salt, removing the discolored salt with a knife and adding fresh salt until the ink is absorbed.

When Your Carpets Fade. Rub them with this mixture 2 oz. salts of tartar, 1 square of good scrubbing soap dissolved in 1 quart of boiling

water. Wash afterward with a cloth wrung out of clear cold water; or

Try weak solutions of alum or soda to revive the color; or

Touch up the prominent colors with water color paints.

When Dirt Has Been Ground into a Carpet so that Sweeping Will Not Remove It. Shave about 1½ bars of Ivory Soap into a kettle and cover with warm water and boil until wholly dissolved. Pour this into a crock and add ½ lb. of powdered borax dissolved in water and ½ cup of ammonia. Add water enough to make 2 gallons of the mixture and stir well. Use this preparation in the following manner: Spread it on a small portion of the carpet and then scrub vigorously. Remove the dirty lather with a kitchen knife. Wipe with a wet cloth, then with a dry one, and repeat the process with a new area.

When Your Small Rugs Curl Up at the Corners. Sew underneath at the corners small triangles of corrugated rubber; or

Sew a piece of furniture webbing across the under sides of the ends.

When Rugs Become Dingy on the Surface. Hang them on a line outdoors and after beating, brush them with a whisk broom dipped in gasoline.

When Straw Matting is Soiled. Wipe the matting with a large, coarse cloth dipped into salt and water and wrung dry.

When New Floor Matting Fades. Clean it tho-

roughly and then varnish it with a pretty wood-stain varnish.

When the Buffalo Beetles (or Carpet Beetles) Make an Onslaught. Fill a big machine oil can with naphtha, and saturate everything with the liquid. It will harm nothing. Inject it into the cracks of the floors, and bedsteads, and chairs, and shelves. Do this in the morning and shut up the room twenty-four hours. The next morning go in and open the windows and allow them to remain open for twenty-four hours. Be careful not to have artificial light around while doing this.

Look for the larvae, little flat insects resembling an apple seed with hairs upon it. They may be in blankets or in cracks of the floors or in the wooden parts of the beds. They are sluggish and easily captured. Look for the full grown beetle against the window panes at dusk.

When Your Upholstered Furniture Becomes the Breeding-Place of Moths. Rip off the lining and brush thoroughly and wipe with benzine. Then interline with tar paper before lining again.

When Moths Seem to Have Taken Possession of the Whole House. Close one room after another and burn in each a piece of camphor gum about as big as a walnut. Let the fumes penetrate every crevice for half an hour, and drop a few spoonfuls of turpentine around in your chests and closets.

When Floors Need Oiling. Clean the floors perfectly and let them dry thoroughly. Then ap-

ply either one-half boiled linseed oil and one-half turpentine, or one-half paraffine oil and one-half turpentine. Let this stand a few hours and then polish with a weighted brush covered with a woolen cloth, changing the cloth as it becomes soiled.

When the Floors Need Polishing. Mix equal parts of linseed oil, turpentine, vinegar, and spirits of wine, shake well and apply sparingly with a clean flannel and polish with a soft cloth.

When the Shellac Is Dull on Your Floors. Rub them with a cloth which has been dipped in a mixture of milk and water (1 part milk to 20 parts water). Wring the cloth out very dry.

When Wooden Furniture Becomes Slightly Soiled and Dull. Dust the furniture carefully, and then go over it with a woolen cloth wet with a mixture of one part turpentine and three parts paraffine oil. Let this dry for an hour or two and then rub a second time with the same mixture, adding some "elbow grease." A third time rub with a dry clean woolen cloth and finally polish with an old soft piece of linen. One part turpentine to two parts sweet oil makes a good polish.

When Wooden Furniture Has Accumulated Dirt. Clean it with encaustic. (Encaustic may be bought at furniture stores, but the following is a recipe for making it. Cut up one pound of beeswax and four ounces of laundry soap into five quarts of boiling water and place over the fire, stirring until all is dissolved. Then add two ounces of sal-soda and take from the fire.

Stir frequently while it is cooling. This preparation will keep for years if covered, and is useful in cleaning marble and tile floors and all wooden finishes.) Beat half a pint of turpentine into half a pint of encaustic and use it sparingly on a piece of cloth, changing the cloth as it becomes soiled. Rub hard, and when the surface is clean, rub with a clean dry woolen cloth.

When Furniture Needs Repolishing. Heat a gallon of water and dissolve 1½ lbs. of potash and 1 lb. of virgin wax in it. Boil this for half an hour and then set it aside to cool. The wax will float to the surface. Lift it off and work it in a mortar with a pestle, adding soft water until it has the consistency of salve. Use this on the furniture, rubbing it until it is dry with a woolen rag. It gives a brilliant polish.

When Furniture Is Blistered from Heat. Sprinkle finely powdered rotten-stone on the surface, then wet it with raw linseed oil and rub with a piece of felt. Use a circular motion and rub lightly but rapidly until you feel the surface getting hot, moistening the rotten-stone frequently with the oil. This will make the surface smooth and clean. Then polish with turpentine and oil, as for slightly soiled and dull furniture.

When Furniture Receives a Bruise or Dent. Break open the kernel of a butternut or walnut and rub it on the bruise or dent if it is freshly made. It will raise the spot to the natural level. If the dent is old, make application of hot water until the surface is pliable, then put on a filling of shellac.

When Cane-Bottom Chairs Get Dirty. Turn the chair bottom side up, and wash the cane part thoroughly with hot water and a sponge, making a suds if necessary. Let it dry thoroughly *in a breeze.* It will become as tight and firm as new.

When Varnished Paint Needs Cleaning. Pour hot water over the tea-leaves which were left in the tea-pot. Let them stand for a quarter of an hour and draw off the tea. Wash the paint with this on a clean flannel and wipe with a dry cloth.

When Sections of the Wall Show Dampness. Tack up a piece of sheet lead such as is used to line tea chests, then paste the wall paper over it; or, make a varnish, using $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. of shellac and 1 quart of naphtha. Brush the damp surface with this and then cover with wall paper.

When Gilt Frames Tarnish. Rub them lightly with turpentine.

When Mother of Pearl Articles Get Soiled. Clean them with whiting and cold water. Soap discolors them.

When Copper Ornaments Blacken. Clean them with turpentine.

When Plaster Ornaments Become Soiled. Dip them in cold starch, and brush the extra powder off when dry.

When Marble Mantels are Dull. Cleanse them with warm vinegar and soap, and then rub with encaustic (see page 13).

When Iron Rust Stains a Marble Stand. Carefully rub the *spots only* with hydrochloric acid.

When Marble Ornaments are Stained. Take ½ oz. of pumice stone, 1 oz. of common soda, ½ oz. of finely powdered chalk, and mix it with water. Rub the marble well with this solution and the stains will disappear. Then wash with soap and water.

When Alabaster Ornaments are Stained. Cover the article for twenty-four hours with a paste of slacked lime and water, and then wash it with soap and water.

When Brass Becomes Dull. Rub the brass first with a paste made of bath brick, and then with dry powdered bath brick; or, wet powdered chalk with lemon juice and apply; or, wet salt with vinegar and apply. The rubbing with a clean soft cloth gives the polish after the cleansing.

When the Watches or Clocks of the Household Seem to Need Cleaning Too Frequently. Open the cases front and back and with a toothpick rub a little vaseline all around the groove where the lid rests. Do this every two or three months, removing the old vaseline with the dirt it has accumulated.

When a Mirror Becomes Streaked and Clouded. It is because it has hung in the direct rays of the sun. Take it to a glazier and when it is renovated take care to cover it when the sun is striking it.

When Flies are Specking Mirrors, Windows, and Picture Glass. Rub a cloth slightly moistened with paraffine over the glass. Afterward polish

with a dry soft cloth or chamois. The paraffine prevents the flies from marking the glass.

When Vases of Water are Making Ugly Scars on Polished Mantels and Tables. Cut squares of blotting paper and place underneath doilies on which the ornaments rest; or, make a thin paste of salad oil and salt and spread it on the spot. Let it remain an hour. Remove and polish with a dry flannel.

When Mosquitoes Get into the House. Fasten a tin box cover onto a broomstick. Pour kerosene oil into the cover and when the mosquitoes collect on the ceiling in the morning or at dusk, cover them with the box and they will drop into the kerosene.

When Troubled with Flies. Saturate a cloth with kerosene and the flies will seek the door; or plant mignonette in quantity in window boxes. It is obnoxious to flies while pleasant to mortals.

When Dripping Water Causes Yellow Stains in Your Marble Basins. Moisten pulverized chalk with ammonia and apply with a bristle brush.

When the Window Glass Looks Dull and Speckled. Clean it with a liquid paste made of alcohol and whiting, or clean it with kerosene oil.

When Flecks of Varnish or Paint Have Dried on the Window Panes. Wet the spots several times with turpentine and then scrape them off with the rough edge of a cent or a piece of soft wood or wash with strong hot vinegar or ammonia.

When it is Freezing Weather and the Windows

Must be Cleaned. Use whiting instead of soap and water.

When Insects Infest Your Song Birds. Suspend a little bag of sulphur in the cage.

When Your Parrot Will Not Talk. Cover the cage in the evening and repeat slowly and distinctly the words you wish him to say.

When the Canary Takes a Cold. Add a couple of drops of olive oil and a pinch of red pepper to one-third of a hard boiled egg. Mash this into a paste and feed it to the bird. Put a couple of drops of alcohol into its drink and a piece of fat raw pork in the cage.

When the Bird Has Fits. Hang the cage in the fresh air and sprinkle cold water on the bird's head and let it breathe smelling salts.

When the Bird Develops Sore Feet. Wash his feet once a day in lukewarm soapsuds made from a good toilet soap, using a small camel's hair brush, then apply a curative salve in the same way, and keep the perches and the cage very clean. A few drops of arnica may be added to the water. If the legs are red and swollen, give the bird green food instead of seed.

When the Kitten is Troubled with Worms. Give him pink root and senna in doses suitable for a baby.

When Animal Pets are Bruised and Cut. Apply powdered charcoal freely to the cuts.

When the Sparrows Annoy by Building in the

Window Ledge. Fasten bags with moth balls in the niches and they will go elsewhere.

When Your Window Plants Are Sick. Try a few drops of ammonia in the water as a tonic.

When the Leaves of Rubber and Pandanus and Other Large Plants are Dusty. Keep a small piece of Brussels carpet for this purpose and wipe the leaves with it instead of with a soft cloth. It will take off any scale that may be on the plant as well as give gloss to the leaves.

When Your Ferns are Wilting. Try pouring on their roots a solution of nitrate of soda in water, one teaspoonful to three quarts of water.

When Your Begonia Leaves Turn Brown and Drop Off. Loosen the earth around the roots and mix in a teaspoonful of sulphur.

When the Odors of Cooking Have Penetrated Upstairs. Pour a few drops of oil of lavender into a glass of boiling hot water. The pleasant fresh odor will work marvels.

When the Odor of Turpentine Lingers. Put some large pieces of charcoal in the fire and when they are red hot place them on plates in the room. The charcoal will absorb the odor.

When Fresh Paint Odors are Offensive. Place a handful of hay in a pail of water and let it stand in the newly painted room.

When Any Insistent Unpleasant Odor Hangs About a Room. Throw a little ground coffee on a hot fire shovel; or, put a handful of juniper berries upon a pan of live coals in the room, and close it up for the day.

When Water Pipes Freeze. Spread a thick layer of unslacked lime on a cloth and bind it round the frozen pipe. Throw water over it and the slacking process will generate heat sufficient to thaw the pipe.

When the Water Pipes Freeze in a Place Which You Cannot Reach with Hot Applications. Unscrew the nearest faucet and force rock salt into the pipe and then pour in boiling water.

When Dusting Is a Constant Necessity. Use a piece of cheese cloth into which a good furniture polish has been thoroughly rubbed and is evenly distributed.

When Wall Paper Has Been Scraped. Paint the bad wall spots with water color paints.

When Screws Work Loose in Soft Wood. Put some hot glue into the holes.

When Screws or Nails Rust and Cannot Be Withdrawn. Drop a little kerosene on them and allow it to soak in. Then they may be removed with ease or apply a very hot iron to the screw head for a minute and immediately use a screw driver.

When the Handle Comes Off Your Steel Rod Umbrella. Put some powdered resin into the handle and heat the rod and insert it.

When Small Objects Are Continually Finding Their Way into the Floor Radiator. Put a fine wire netting under the grating.

When Drawers Stick. Use bay wax or soap to lubricate them.

When You Have Only a Little Butt End of a

Candle and Wish Several Hours of Light. Cover the end with salt, heaping it up to the tip of the wick. It will make the candle burn evenly and slowly and prolong its life.

When Your Eye Glasses Blur in the Cold. Rub both sides of the lenses with soap, then with a soft cloth, and lastly polish with tissue paper.

CHAPTER II

IN THE PARLOR AND LIBRARY

When Music Books Refuse to Stay Open. Try a pair of trowser clips to hold your book; or, fasten a piece of hat elastic around the music rest and slip the book under it.

When the Piano Keys are Looking Yellow. Abandon soap and water and wash the keys with alcohol.

When the Polished Piano Looks Dull. Dust it thoroughly with a soft dry cloth, then dip a piece of chamois skin in clean cold water and wring it as dry as possible. Rub the piano with this, rinsing as the chamois becomes soiled.

When the Lace Curtains Tear. Take net from other curtains and dip it in hot starch and stick it fast to the worn places.

When Slender Necked Glass Vases Get Soiled Inside. Try a tablespoonful of muriatic acid, then rinse with hot soapsuds and clear water or put a couple of tablespoonfuls of coarse oatmeal in the vase and cover with water. Let this stand half an hour, shake well and rinse.

When Your Delicate Colored Books Get Soiled. Rub them with a chamois skin dipped in powdered pumice stone.

When Someone Has Handled Your Books with Greasy Fingers. Gently warm the greased or

spotted part by pressing a warm iron over a piece of blotting paper covering the spot. Then apply immediately some hot oil of turpentine with a brush on both sides of the spot. Lastly, when the grease disappears brush the spot with a clean brush dipped in rectified spirits of wine.

When Glue Thickens in the Bottle. Moisten it with vinegar instead of water. Glue spots may also be dissolved this way.

When the Glue Pot Is Empty. Rub a small piece of cold boiled potato up and down on a piece of paper for about five minutes. It will become a sticky consistency and will stick as well as the strongest glue.

When Your Mahogany Desk Gets Spattered with Ink. Put a few drops of spirits of nitre into a teaspoonful of water. Wash the spots with a feather dipped into the mixture, and as soon as the ink disappears sop it with a sponge wet with water, and dry thoroughly.

When Marginal Notes on Your Books Offend You. Apply a solution of oxalic, citric, or tartaric acid. These acids will remove writing fluid, but not printer's ink.

When the Click of the Typewriter is Annoying. Make a pad of several thicknesses of flannel or felt and put under the machine. It will deaden the sound and will also make the machine run more easily.

CHAPTER III

IN THE BEDROOM AND DRESSING ROOM

When Your Hair Will not Stay in Curl. Make a curling fluid of one teaspoonful of bruised quince seeds and one pint of boiling water. Allow this to stand several hours, and then thin it with any good cologne as you use it. Moisten the hair with it before curling.

When Your Teeth Loosen in Your Gums. Dip the fingers in cold water and massage your gums every morning.

When the Hands Become Shrunken from Long Soaking in Water. Dip them in vinegar.

When the Complexion Is Not Clear. Polish with a silk handkerchief.

When Your Curling Iron Accidentally Burns You. Dust dry baking soda over the injured spot.

When the Feet Are Sore and Swollen. Soak them at night in hot water and powder the shoes and stockings in the daytime.

When Your Skin Chaps. Into a double boiler put three ounces of rose water, two ounces of honey, one ounce of yellow wax, and heat them all together. When they are well blended add one-half ounce of myrrh. Apply when going to bed.

When the Nose Is Red. Apply morning and evening the following mixture: one-half drachm of powdered calamine, one-quarter drachm zinc

oxide, one-quarter drachm glycerine, and two ounces of cherry laurel water and rub from the tip toward the bridge.

When Mosquitoes and Gnats are Troublesome at Night. Rub the hands and face with one part of citronella and three parts vaseline.

When Your Feet are Tender and Cannot Stand Overshoes. Make your shoes water-proof by mixing a little heated beeswax and mutton suet, and rubbing it in the liquid state over the edges of the sole where the stitches are.

When a Fever Blister Is Coming. Touch the blister with a drop of sweet spirits of nitre.

When Your Eyebrows are Scarce. Rub olive oil or vaseline into them at night.

When Your Lips Crack. Mix three drachms of quince seed and one-half pint of water together and boil them until they measure a quarter of a pint. Then add two ounces of glycerine and apply to the lips at night.

When the Odor of Onions Clings to the Breath. Eat a few slices of lemon, peeling and all, or some dry tea leaves; or some parsley dipped in vinegar.

When a Shoe Pinches. Wet a cloth in very hot water and lay it over the tight spot when the shoe is on.

When Your feet Swell from the Hot Weather. Put one tablespoonful each of borax, spirits of ammonia, and alcohol, and one teaspoonful each of witchhazel and camphor into a foot bath. Bathe the feet for a quarter of an hour.

When Unsightly Warts Appear. Apply to the warts night and morning the following lotion: 1 drachm lactic acid, 2 drachms flexible collodium. An old remedy is fresh beef rubbed in daily. A new remedy is naphtha soap or; mix salt with the yolk of an egg until the consisttency of salve. Bind up the part with this mixture and change the application daily.

When You Desire that Delicate Odor of Sachet About Your Person. Saturate little balls of cotton with your favorite perfume and put them among your clothes. Renew them every month.

When Your Finger Nails Break. Rub olive oil thoroughly into your nails at night and draw on loose white gloves. Use mild soaps.

When Troubled with Corns. Melt two ounces of beeswax in two ounces of ammonia, and just before the mixture is cold add one-half ounce of verdigris. Spread this salve on a small piece of linen and apply to the corn.

When Burning from Exposure to the Sun. If the skin is not broken use spirits of arnica. It works like magic. Witch-hazel cold cream is healing.

When Your Hands Chap. Squeeze the juice of a lemon into two ounces of glycerine. Shake well and keep it on your dressing table for constant use.

When Calloused Elbows Make Short Sleeves Unwearable. Massage the elbows morning and night with olive oil, or cold cream.

When You Catch Cold from Damp Feet. Make the soles of your shoes impervious to water by

applying this mixture: 1 pt. linseed oil, 6 oz. beeswax, 2 oz. resin, ½ oz. mutton tallow. Melt all these ingredients and apply them when lukewarm. Repeat this several times, always heating the mixture, and taking care to have the leather dry.

When Sleep Her Balm Denies. Lie flat on the back with no pillow under the head, and breathe deep regular breaths, counting six. Relax all the muscles, and as you breathe out, imagine yourself floating away on the breath. Count an extra three before taking in another breath.

When Your Feet Perspire. Dust them with the following preparation: ½ oz. powdered orris root, 1 oz. powdered boric acid, 2 oz. powdered starch, 2 oz. powdered fuller's earth. Or, soak them in alum water.

When Your Work Frequently Stains the Hands. Make a pumice soap ball and rub it on the stains. Shred up a cake of castile soap and put it into a little water on the back of the stove until it melts. Then stir in about a teaspoonful of *very* finely pulverized pumice stone. When this mixture is partly cooled, mold it into a ball.

When You Bruise a Nail. Hold it in water as hot as you can stand for half an hour.

When the Odor of the Onions You Have Peeled or Codfish You Have Shredded Saturates Your Hands. Rub dry mustard over your hands.

When Your Lips Are Dry and Colorless or Cracked. Apply this salve: ⅛ lb. almond oil, ½ oz. white wax, ½ oz. spermaceti, 1½ drachm

oil of bitter almonds, $\frac{1}{8}$ drachm oil of geranium, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. lanolin.

When Pimples Appear. Compound a cream of lanolin $1\frac{1}{4}$ oz., oil of sweet almonds $1\frac{1}{4}$ oz., precipitated sulphur $1\frac{1}{4}$ oz., oxide of zinc 5 drachms, extract of violet 1 drachm, and apply at night.

When Excessive Perspiration Makes an Unpleasant Bodily Odor. Add a little baking soda to your toilet powder; or dissolve half a teaspoonful of baking soda in a scant cupful of water and mop the perspiring parts.

When You Freckle. Bathe two or three times a day the freckled part with buttermilk.

When Troubled with Perspiring Hands. Put powdered alum in the water when you wash, and rub vinolia cream into the palms.

When the Face Is Oily and Shiny. Rub your face once or twice a day with diluted alcohol and use an occasional drop of ammonia or a pinch of borax in your bathing water. Rub with a silk cloth.

When a Cold Sore Appears. Wet it with camphor and cover it with powdered sub-nitrate of bismuth.

When Blackheads Spoil Your Complexion. Steam the face and press the blackheads out at night. Then rub in cold cream.

When Your Neck Is Long and Your Chest Is Undeveloped. Massage them with cocoa butter.

When Dandruff Spoils the Gloss of Your Hair. Try this scalp lotion: 5 oz. of Bay Rum, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. of Tincture of Cantharides, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. of Glycerine.

When Soreness Comes Between the Toes. Put a few drops of tincture of myrrh on absorbent cotton and place it between the toes.

When a Finger Ring Cannot Be Removed from the Hand. Pass the end of a piece of cord under the ring, and wind it evenly around the finger, upward as far as the middle joint. Then take the lower end of the string which was under the ring and slowly unwind it, carrying the ring with it.

When You Cut Yourself While Shaving and Blood Gets Onto Your Linen. Apply cold water to the spot, then a thick layer of starch. When dry, scrape off the powder from the collar.

When Your Waist is Growing Too Large. Spend a few minutes in deep nasal breathing before an open window and then extending your arms high above your head, walk around your room on tip toes thus stretching out the body.

When Cold Air Penetrates Up Through Your Mattress. Put a layer of newspapers next to the springs, or put a blanket under the sheet.

When Bed-Bugs are Discovered. Take off the bedding, and sprinkle wads of cotton batting, saturated with oil of red cedar, on the slats and springs, and around the room everywhere where they will not come in contact with clothing or tapestries. Close the room up tight a couple of days, and let the fumes fill it. Use about three ounces of the oil, and put it in saucers to evaporate. If this is impracticable, use coal oil freely with cayenne pepper or mercury dissolved in it.

When Chinch Bugs Invade Your Bedroom. Fumigate with sulphur just as you would after disease. Stop up all cracks and keyholes, and burn a few ounces of finely broken sulphur on a bed of charcoal. Keep the room tightly closed for twenty-four hours. Of course you should remove all metal ornaments and all colored fabrics from the room, and place the pan of coals either on a stone hearth or on bricks in another pan half filled with water, that there may be no danger from fire.

When the Children Bring Home Vermin in Their Heads. Apply either tincture of larkspur seed, or tincture of fish berries to the scalp, parting the hair and applying it with a small sponge.

When Lint or Fuzz sticks to Woolen Clothes. Remove it with a dry sponge.

When Perspiration Fades the Color from a Woolen Waist. Sponge the spots with dilute ammonia.

When the Color of a Dress Has Been Affected by Cleaning It with Turpentine. Sponge it with chloroform.

When Your Black Taffeta or Satin Gown Needs Freshening. Sponge it with a cupful of strong black or green tea, to which you have added a teaspoonful of ammonia. Press it on the wrong side under a dampened cloth.

When Your Ribbons are Limp After Washing. Rinse them in water which has some sugar dissolved in it, and then press, and they will be as stiff as new.

When You Get Paint on Your Unwashable Clothes. Dip the goods in turpentine and rub gently.

When a Dyed Dress Crocks. Rub fine dry salt into the goods. It will take up much of the superfluous coloring matter, and will help the situation along although it may not actually remedy it.

When Your Black Mohair Gown Looks Rusty. Immerse it in gasoline and leave it outdoors for twenty hours.

When Tar Gets Onto Your Clothes. Put soft grease on the spots and rub the cloth between the hands until it becomes soft and limber. Put a teaspoonful of soda into a basin of water and wash the spot.

When a Dress Emerges from the Trunk in Hopeless Wrinkles. Turn on steaming hot water in the bathroom and close all the doors and windows and hang the dress up to steam in the room a few hours. Then hang in the fresh air and sun.

When You Cannot Get Rid of a Circle Which Remains After You Have Cleaned Your Gown with Benzine. Try holding it over your steaming kettle; or, sprinkle it with talcum powder, and shake the powder off when dry.

When You Drop Grease on Your Silk Dress. Warm some flour and rub it well into the spot. then brush it off; repeat this process and the grease will disappear.

When Grease or Dirt Spots Get on Clothing. Keep this cleansing mixture in your bottle closet. Shave two oz. of white castile soap into one pint of boiling water. When the liquid is cold, add 2 oz. of ammonia, 1 oz. of alcohol, 1 oz. of ether,

and 1 oz. of glycerine. Keep it tightly corked, and use it either full strength or diluted.

When the Bedstead Castors Make Rust Stains on the Matting. Cover the stains with paper and place a warm iron on them to heat the spots. Then wash the spots with muriatic acid applied with a glass rod. It will turn the spots a bright yellow, and a basin of boiling water and an an old nail brush should be at hand to scrub them with immediately. Rinse with cold water and rub until dry.

When Brass Bedsteads Become Dull. Polish with a little less than 1 lb. whiting, 1 oz. of cream of tartar, and 1 oz. of calcined magnesia. Apply with a moist cloth and polish till dry.

When Ebony Back Brushes Need Cleaning. Wash them in hot soapy lather; rinse in hot water and then in cold. Rub the backs with linseed oil, and polish with a soft cloth. Dry the bristles in a bright strong sun or before a fire quickly.

When Light Colored Suede Slippers are Slightly Soiled. Clean them with an art gum eraser, and, if they are white, powder them with magnesia.

When the Children's Shoes Crack. Keep a jar of castor oil in the dressing room and oil the shoes, soles and all, frequently; or, put a little vaseline on the shoes once a month or so and it will soften the leather.

When Your Shoes Mildew. Rub them with vaseline.

When the Tan Shoe Polish Fails. Use a few

drops of turpentine to clean the shoes and a few drops of orange or lemon juice to polish them.

When the Black Shoe Polish Gives Out. Apply milk freely to the shoes and when it dries polish with a dry flannel cloth.

When Your Boots Squeak. Drive a peg into the middle of each sole; or, separate the layers of leather at the instep and drop oil in between them.

When Your Patent Leathers Need Attention. Polish them with turpentine.

When the Metallic Point Comes Off Your Shoe-Lace. Dip the end of the string in gum arabic mucilage and roll it between the fingers until it is dry and pointed and stiff.

When Light Kid Gloves Must be Kept Clean. Rub them after each wearing with fine bread crumbs, and put them away in wax-paper. They will keep clean a long time with this treatment.

When Your Cleaned Gloves Retain the Odor of Gasoline. Hang them by a radiator instead of in the open air. Heat does more than wind.

When Your Wash Leather Gloves Get Soiled. Rub any grease spots out with magnesia or cream of tartar. Then wash with soapsuds, rinse in warm water and then in cold. Dry quickly in the sun or before a fire.

When Face Veils Lose Their Stiffness. Stretch them out on a pasteboard picture roll and hold them over a steaming kettle. When thoroughly steamed, allow them to dry on the roll. Or, lay over them a cloth dipped in gum arabic water, and over this again a dry cloth, and iron.

When Your Black Crepe Veil Gets a Drop of Water on It. Spread the veil on a table, securing it by weights, and place underneath the stain a piece of old black silk. Dip a large camel's hair brush into black ink and paint the spot. Wipe with a soft piece of black silk.

When You Drop Soup on Your Silk Necktie. Apply magnesia to the spots on the wrong side.

When Your Chemisette Rolls Up. Attach two tapes like suspenders to the back capes of the chemisette and pin them securely to the belt of your underskirt.

When You Blot Your Linen in Marking it with Indelible Ink. Use a solution of cyanide of potassium. Apply with a camel's hair brush. After the blot disappears, wash the linen thoroughly in cold water.

When Your White Furs are Soiled. Spread them on a clean cloth dampened well with alcohol. Then rub French chalk into the hair, and roll the fur up in a cloth for a couple of days. Then take it out and comb until every particle of chalk is out. Or, rub equal parts of flour and salt well into the roots and then shake it out.

When Your Velvet Hat has Encountered a Dust Storm. After whisking it with a broom, rub the velvet with a little roll of crepe.

When Your White Beaver Hat is Soiled. Brush powdered borax thoroughly into it and then shake it out again. The borax will take to itself the dust particles which are soiling the hat.

When You Find Old Paint Stains on Your Woolen

or Cotton Clothes. Cover the spots with olive oil and then saturate them with chloroform.

When You Suffer with Cold Feet. Raise yourself twenty-five times night and morning on your toes. Plunge your feet every morning into a basin of very cold water and then rub them briskly with a very coarse towel.

When Your White Straw Hat Turns Yellow. Apply a paste of sulphur and lemon juice, and brush it off when dry.

When Your White Hair is Yellowish. Shampoo always with white of egg and castile soap and add a couple of drops of bluing to the last rinsing water when washing the hair.

When Marble Basins or Enameled Tubs Have Discolored Rims Around Them. Wash them with kerosene; or, use salt and water. This will often remove recent stains.

When an Unpleasant Odor Comes From the Drain Pipe of a Basin. Use powdered borax freely in the drain.

When the Skin is Dry and Rough. Boil four ounces of oatmeal in a quart and a half of water for forty-five minutes and strain off the liquid and cool. Add bay rum till the mixture is creamy. Apply this to the skin after bathing and wipe with a soft towel.

When Household Tasks Stain the Hands. Use glycerine and lemon on them.

CHAPTER IV

IN THE NURSERY

When the Baby's White Bear-Skin Carriage Rug is Soiled. Shave half a pound of white soap, and put it into a two pound jelly jar with two tablespoonsful of borax. Fill the jar three-quarters full of water and set it on the back of the range to dissolve. Then add two tablespoonsful of strong liquid ammonia. Use one teacup full of the soap jelly to two gallons of water to wash the rug. Squeeze out the dirt and use a second water with less soap, and a third water with no soap. Move the rug up and down in the water and press out as much of the water as possible. Shake and dry in a bright sun or before a fire, shake frequently and turn.

When the Children are constipated. Give them the juice of an orange in a cup of hot water daily before breakfast.

When the Children Play with Matches. Render their clothes non-inflammable by treating them thus: add one ounce of alum to the last rinsing water used in the washing of the children's clothes. For laces, mix with the starch half as much whiting. Take this precaution with curtains and other draperies of the nursery.

When a Child Catches its Breath and Holds it. Turn him up-side-down and suspend him by his legs.

When the Baby Insists Upon Playing with Water. Make her an apron of enamel cloth to keep her dry.

When the Children Wear Through Their Shoes Quickly. Have the shoes varnished once a month. It tightens the leather and renders it impervious to dampness.

When a Child Has a Toothache. Put a drop of oil of cloves onto a piece of cotton and wedge it into the cavity, or rub the gum with oil of sassafras.

When Children Bite Their Nails. Dip the finger tips in some bitter solution such as quinine or bitter cloves, or tie on cotton gloves.

When Baby Will not Stay Under the Bedclothes. Make the blanket into a bag and pin it with safety pins over the baby's shoulders.

When the Children Bring Home Vermin in Their Heads. Make a strong tea of five cents' worth of quassia chips and wash the head several times with it. Or, buy strong extract of fish berries and apply it to the scalp with an old toothbrush. Then wash the head thoroughly a few hours later.

When the Baby Pinches His Finger in the Door. Hold the hand up and rub it vigorously toward the elbow or bind sugar and turpentine on it at once.

CHAPTER V

IN THE SICK ROOM

When Poisoned by Ivy. Put on the affected parts oil of golden rod. This will cure almost instantly. Or, one teaspoonful of powdered sulphate of copper mixed with one cup of buttermilk. Or, equal parts of sugar of lead and pure alcohol. Do not wash skin with water.

When Baby Gets the Ear Ache. Syringing with hot water is good, or any application of dry heat to the ear.

When a Tooth Begins Aching. Heat a bag of salt very hot in the oven, and lay it against the side of the face.

When the Baby Refuses to Take His Medicine. Give it to him in a medicine dropper, dropping it onto the back part of his tongue.

When Castor Oil is to be Administered. Mix it with orange or grape juice, and much of its disagreeable taste will be taken away.

When Clothing Must .be Disinfected Before Laundering. All ordinary bedding, etc., may be plunged into boiling water and boiled half an hour. Bandages and sheets which have come in contact with carbuncles or other pus discharging diseases must be boiled longer, and 2 tablets of corrosive sublimate should be dissolved in the water. Soak handkerchiefs which have been

used for colds in salt water before adding them to the family wash.

When Appendicitis is the Verdict. Heat equal parts of milk and molasses to the temperature of the body. Inject slowly three pints of the mixture high up into the colon by means of a flexible rubber tube and syringe. The patient should lie on his right side with the hips slightly elevated, while the injection is administered. Sir Andrew Clark, a noted English physician, invariably uses this remedy, and has saved many patients from an operation.

When Ice Cold Cloths are Needed and no Ice is at Hand. Dip the towels into cold water and then shake them in the fresh air.

When the Air of the Sick-Room Becomes Heavy and Lifeless. Pour a tablespoonful of good cologne into a saucer and light it, and hang a cloth wet with lime water in the room.

When the Odor in the Sick-Room Caused by the Disease is Offensive. Burn pieces of newspaper in a pan in the room, and disinfect with thymol which has a fresh pleasant odor; or, pour a few drops of oil of lavender into a glass of boiling water.

When Hiccoughs Persist. Place a little black pepper on the tongue, or hold the breath until the blood fills the throbbing temples; or, sip hot water slowly.

When Hoarseness Suddenly Attacks the Voice. Lay a piece of borax on the tongue and let it dissolve gradually.

When There are no Clean Bottles for New Medi-

cine. Clean a bottle by putting fine coal ashes into it and add water either hot or cold. Shake well. If the odor of the former mixture still remains, put a little charcoal into it for a while.

When Medicine Stains Your Silver Spoons. Rub them with a rag dipped in sulphuric acid, and then wash it off with soapsuds.

When You Have a "Nose Bleed." Plug the nostrils with a little ball of lint, raise the arms and fold them to the back of the head. Apply heat to the feet and a cold shock to the back of the neck and spine; or snuff up some grated dried smoked beef; or, dissolve $\frac{1}{4}$ of a teaspoonful of alum in a tumbler of cold water and snuff it up the nostrils.

When You Choke on a Fish Bone. Insert the fore finger and press upon the root of the tongue and try to induce vomiting.

When You "Catch Your Breath" and Cannot Let It Go. Lean over the back of a chair or lie face down on a table with the upper part of the body over the edge till the head is almost touching the floor.

When Some One Has an Apoplectic Stroke. Raise the head and loosen the clothes. Apply cold lotions to the head.

When Some One is Overcome by a Noxious Gas. Remove them to the fresh air, dash cold water and vinegar on the face and neck and breast. Try artificial respiration and electricity and keep up warmth of body by plasters and hot water bags.

When a Gum Boil Appears. Split a fig or a raisin and lay it on the boil.

When Stung By a Bee or a Wasp. Apply mud if away from home. Apply the juice of onions if at home; or, best of all, apply benzine.

When the Air Outside is too Damp to Allow the Windows to be Opened. Fasten a piece of Angora flannel to the screen frame, and place in the wide open window. Air will come in but all moisture will remain on the flannel.

When Painfully Burned. Apply bismuth and sweet oil proportions one ounce of oil to 30 grains of bismuth.

When Poisoned by Eating False Mushrooms. Take freely powdered charcoal in water; or, large doses of epsom salts and stimulating drinks, and rub the limbs and body until they are hot.

When Chilblains Appear. If the skin be not broken bathe the parts in strong alum water.

When You Get a Felon. Mix one egg, one teaspoonful of strained honey, and one teaspoonful of spirits of turpentine with flour enough to make a paste. Cover the finger with this poultice and renew when it gets dry or grate wild turnip and saturate it with turpentine and apply. After the felon has opened, dress it with a healing salve.

When You Get Stung. Bind on the painful spot a thick plaster of common salt moistened.

When Vomiting is Distressing. Apply to the pit of the stomach either a mustard plaster or a

plaster of pulverized cloves, ginger, vinegar and Indian meal.

When a Sneezing Cold is Coming On. Pour one-half teaspoonful of spirits of camphor into one-half glass of water and sip it often.

When Nauseated. Allow small bits of ice to melt in the mouth.

When Poisoned by Taking Zinc or Lead. Drink milk and the whites of eggs.

When One Has Taken Iodine. Administer starch and wheat flour in water and apply hot cloths to the abdomen and stomach.

When One Has Taken Chloroform. Give them strong coffee and dash cold water over head and chest. Keep them awake at all costs.

When One Has Taken Creosote or Turpentine or Fusil Oil. Give salt in water, white of egg and camphor, and apply hot cloths to the stomach and abdomen.

When One has Taken Nitrate of Silver. Administer quantities of salt.

When One has Taken Phosphorus. Give them slippery elm or flaxseed tea.

When One has Taken Corrosive Sublimate. Administer white of eggs and flour in milk.

When One has Taken Carbolic Acid. Give them epsom salts in water and rub their arms and legs vigorously; or, mix equal parts of pure alcohol and water and give it to the patient.

When One has Taken Arsenic. Give them lime water and milk.

When One has Taken Paris Green. Give magnesia and castor oil in teaspoonful doses.

When Baby is Croupy, or When the First Signs of Pneumonia Appear. Make a poultice of sliced onions in a muslin bag. Heat and apply to the lungs. Change for another when it loses its heat.

When Anyone is Stunned by Lightning. Dash cold water over them.

When Anyone is Overcome by the Sun. Loosen their clothing, carry them into the shade and apply ice-water to the head.

When Bitten by a Dog or Poisonous Snake. Tie a cord tightly above the wound and suck the blood from the wound. Cut away the adjacent flesh with a clean, sharp knife and cauterize it it with lunar caustic; or, apply pure carbolic and follow it *immediately* by an application of alcohol.

When Anyone Faints. Lay them flat on their back, put warmth to the feet and cold to the head.

When a Cinder Gets in Your Eye. Roll a strip of tissue paper like a lamp lighter, wet the tip, and remove the cinder with it.

When You Cut Yourself. Tie a bandage above the cut and twist a stick in it until it is very tight; wash the cut with warm water and a drop or two of carbolic acid. Bring the edges together and hold them by strips of adhesive plaster and cover with clean bandage.

When Smarting From Burns. Apply equal parts of linseed oil and lime water; or half ounce of essence of peppermint, and one-half ounce of

whiskey; or, peppermint and sweet oil applied with cotton acts like a charm; or, a free sprinkling of bi-carbonate of soda.

When Bed Sores are Developing. Wash the spots morning and evening with pure alcohol, and powder them. Keep the parts dry and prop them on soft pillows.

When Baby Has the Colic. Warm his hands and feet and let him lie face down on a hot water bag. Dissolve a pinch of bi-carbonate of soda in a quarter of a cup of hot water and feed it to the baby.

When One is Frost Bitten. Keep the patient in a cold room and wet the affected parts with snow or cloths wet with cold water. When the circulation is restored wrap the parts in flannel and give a hot drink.

When Your Cough Persists. Try olive oil and lemon juice.

When Your Voice is Husky and Prevents Your Singing. Try a glass of hot milk to relieve it just before the song.

When You Have Neuralgia. Heat a bag of sand in an oven and apply it to the aching spot.

When Troubled With Heartburn. Dissolve half a teaspoonful of salt in half a glassful of water, and drink it.

When Anyone Chokes from Food Lodging in the Back of the Throat. Give them the unbeaten white of an egg to swallow.

When You Have Been Exposed to Poison Ivy. Wash the exposed parts with alcohol and no eruption will follow.

CHAPTER VI

IN THE SEWING ROOM

When You Prick Your Finger and the Blood Stains Delicate Materials. Cover the spot with laundry starch, and place in the sun; or, press with a hot iron with blotting paper between the iron and the starch covered spots.

When Very Thin Goods Puckers in the Stitching. Place paper underneath and stitch through it, removing the paper afterwards.

When Stitching Marks Show After Ripping. Wet the marks thoroughly, the goods will close together when dry. Cover with a wet cloth and press with a hot iron.

When the Threads Break in Being Pulled out for Hemstitching. Rub the cloth between the hands until it is very soft.

When Seams of Heavy Material Refuse to Lay Flat. Soap them instead of dampening them and then press.

When You Cannot See to Thread Your Needle. Hold it over a piece of white paper.

When Placket Holes Tear Down. Sew a hook and an eye very near the lower end and then flatten the hook in the eye.

When Perspiring Fingers Make Sewing Difficult. Dip the fingers frequently into common starch.

When Pressing Makes Woolen Goods Shiny.

Cover it with a damp cloth and hold a very hot iron near to it, steaming the goods.

When Making Quilts or Comfortables. Heat the cotton batting thoroughly and it will retain its fluffiness.

When Lace is to be Dyed to Match a Gown. Buy a tube of oil paint the color desired and mix it with gasoline (out of doors) until the shade desired is reached. Dip the lace, wring out and hang in the air to dry. Press it on the wrong side.

When Velvet Ribbon is Spotted or Streaked. Lay a hot flat iron on its side and cover it with two thicknesses of wet muslin. Pass the velvet held taut over this with the wrong side against the muslin, the escaping steam will raise the nap, as you draw it over the edge of the iron.

When Needles Rust at the Seashore. Keep them in a piece of oiled flannel or keep them in a tightly corked bottle with emery sand.

When Buttonholes Burst in Your Husband's Shirt Collar-Bands. Stitch flat a piece of narrow linen bobbin along the edge of the buttonhole, bringing it together at the two ends of the hole. This will out-wear the band.

When the Stitches Come Through the Hem of a Dress in Sewing on Braid. Rip up a seam and insert a piece of cardboard, slip the cardboard along as you sew, and it will prevent the needle coming through.

When Your Tape Measure Has a Habit of Losing Itself. Glue one onto the front of your machine, and use it as a stationary rule.

When Your White Plume is Too Spoiled to Trim Your New Hat. Make a paste of gasoline and flour. Dip the plume into it repeatedly, rubbing after each dipping lightly through the fingers. Then shake it out doors until the gasoline evaporates. The flour will shake off and the plume will return to its original color, curl and fluffiness, or

Soften some tepid water either with ammonia or borax. Use pure white soap and make suds. Dip the plume and shake it up and down until the dirt comes out. Then rinse well and shake it occasionally as it dries.

When You Find That Your Cut Steel Buckle has Rusted. Drop it face down into a saucer of olive oil, and let it remain a whole day. Then rub it with powdered pumice stone with the fingers or with a soft flannel.

CHAPTER VII

IN THE STOREROOM

When the Storeroom is Damp and Clothes are Liable to Mildew. Place a bowl full of quick lime in the room and renew it when it becomes slack.

When White Silk or Satin Dresses are Turning Yellow. Lay them away in blue tissue paper or blue muslin or silesia, and tuck in a piece of wax. White muslin dresses when packed away for the winter should also be treated thus.

When You Wish to Disinfect as a Preventive Against Moth. Boil one part formalin in two parts water over an alcohol stove in the storeroom and closets. Expose a woolen cloth in the room, and examine it carefully. Burn it if it shows sign of moth.

When Packing a Trunk of Woolens For Long Storage. Place in it a bottle of chloroform with a small hole in the cork. The fumes will permeate the garments and destroy moth.

When Moths are Feared. After brushing and beating clothing carefully, fold neatly and tie up in several coverings of newspaper, and then place them in bags.

When Moth Eggs are Found in Woolen Garments. Use a solution of acetate of potash in spirits of rosemary, fifteen grains to the pint.

When in Spite of all Precautions Moths Tracks are Suspected. Put a piece of red flannel in a quiet spot in the room; two out of every three moths will gather on the flannel in preference to other color woolen clothes.

When Packing Away Clothes. Pound to a powder equal weights of cloves, caraway seeds, nutmeg, mace, cinnamon and Tonquin beans, and add to this as much orris root as the weight of the whole put together. Make little bags of muslin and fill with this perfume and pack away with the clothes. The odor is distasteful to moths but refreshingly sweet to mortals.

When Packing Furs. Beat well, then wash the furs in twelve grains of corrosive sublimate, dissolved in one pint of warm water, and dry thoroughly. Wrap them loosely in linen and put a few grains of gum camphor among them and put them into tight boxes. If it is long hair like fox or lynx, add black pepper powder, also a piece of tallow candle.

CHAPTER VIII

IN THE KITCHEN

When the Sugar is Low and Cranberries Must be Cooked. Add a generous pinch of soda, and you can get along with half the quantity of sugar.

When the Odor of Onions You Have Peeled Clings to Your Hands. Rub a stalk of celery over your hands.

When Pecan Nut Meats Will Not Come Out Whole. Pour boiling water over the nuts and let them stand until the water is cold. Then hammer on the small end of the nut.

When You are in Doubt as to the Wholesomeness of Mushrooms. Sprinkle a little salt on the spongy part. If they turn yellow they are poisonous, if black they are good.

When You Suspect Store Pickles of Containing Copper. Put one into a cup with ammonia and water in equal parts. If the liquid becomes blue, there is copper present.

When You Must Freeze Your Dessert and Have No Ice. Put nitrate of ammonium in coarse powder into your freezer, and twice its weight of crushed washing soda, and an equal amount of cold water. This will cause intense cold immediately.

When the Time for Baking Potatoes is Short. Put a pan of boiling water in the oven with the potatoes.

When the Quality of Rice is Poor and the Grains Run Together in Boiling. Put a teaspoonful of lemon juice to a quart of water in the boiling.

When Soft Custard Starts to Separate Upon Removal from the Fire. Beat it for five minutes hard with an egg beater.

When Your Oven Will not Brown Things on the Bottom. Slide a very hot stovelid under your bread or cake or pie tin.

When Grease Collects on the Top of Your Broth. Take a piece of tissue paper and float it lightly on the top of the soup and it will absorb the grease; or skim with a piece of ice. The grease will harden as chilled, and can be scraped off the ice.

When You Suspect Your Coffee of Adulteration. Pour a generous quantity of the beans into a jar of water. The true coffee beans will float while the spurious "Wheat bran pellets" will sink.

When Warm Weather Threatens to Spoil Your Meat. Wrap it in a piece of muslin that has been wrung out of vinegar. Renew this each day.

When You Have Half a Yeast Cake to Keep Sweet Till Next Baking Day. Unwrap and drop it into a cup of cold water, and keep it in the ice chest. Change the water twice a day.

When Your Cake Icing Cracks. Add one teaspoonful of cream to each egg when whipping them for the icing.

When the Butcher Sends a Tough Piece of Meat.

Add a spoonful of vinegar to the water in which you are boiling it.

When Your Fire is not Good for Broiling. Sprinkle a little salt on it, and the blue broiling flame will come.

When Your Oven Burns the Bottom of Your Cakes. Place a little bran in the bottom of the tins.

When Perplexed About the Freshness of Eggs. Have a pail of water at hand and drop them in. If an egg lies flat on the bottom of the pail it is fresh, if it stands on end it is doubtful, if it floats it is bad, or

Hold the egg in front of a strong light. If it is fresh it is translucent.

When Lemons Dry Up or Mold. Cover lemons with cold water changing the water once a week and they will keep almost indefinitely.

When the Odor of Cooking Onions or Cabbage Permeates the House. Put a little vinegar in an open saucepan on the stove.

When Egg and Cracker-Crumbs Will not Adhere to the Fried Oysters. Soak the oysters in milk and mix flour with the crumbs.

When Drinking Water Must be Boiled. Relieve the flat taste by boiling it a quarter of an hour, then pouring it into a stone jar. Cover it with a piece of cheese cloth, and let it stand in a cool place for a day. Then bottle and cork it and stand in a refrigerator or in a cool cellar. If cheese cloth, jar, and bottles are perfectly clean this water will be palatable, or

Aerate it by beating it with an egg beater.

When Your Galvanized-Iron Pots Need Cleansing. Use kerosene on them.

When the Zinc Under the Gas Stove Gets Dull. Mix whiting and vinegar to a thick paste and rub the zinc. When dry rub with whiting alone.

When the Hot Water Pipe Bursts. Stop the leak by winding around the hot pipe a wide rubber band, or a strip from an old overshoe. The heat will soften the rubber and make it tight; or plug with chewing-gum and bind with cloth.

When Your Stove Blacking Dries and Cracks. Moisten it with vinegar and add a little molasses or, moisten with benzine, if you are polishing a perfectly cold stove.

When Blacking Will not Stick to the Burned Lids of the Stove. Rub the lids first with lard, and let remain over night, then apply the polish.

When Figs Dry and Harden. Steam them till they are plump and soft again.

When an Over Hot Fire Threatens to Burn Your Bread. Sprinkle some salt on the bottom of the oven.

When the Smoke from Frying Griddle Cakes Fills the House. Try greasing your griddle with salt pork instead of drippings.

When Your Granite Pots Spring a Leak. Mix linseed oil with putty until pliable and stop up the holes from the outside.

When the Household Tins Lose Their Lustre. Dip a damp cloth in soda and rub the ware briskly and then wipe dry. Wash them in hot water with milk instead of soap.

When Your Tins Rust in the Seams. Put grease on the seams when they are new, and keep the tins in a warm place for a day.

When Burned by Lye While Making Soap, apply vinegar.

When Your Stove Develops Cracks. Fill them with a paste of wood ashes, salt and water.

When Grease Overflows on the Top of the Stove. Wipe it off with newspaper.

When Grease Spatters the Wall Paper. Rub on the spots pipe clay mixed to a creamy consistency with water. Allow this to stay on a whole morning.

When Your Zinc Ice Chest Gets Coated with White Stains. Wash it with soap and hot water. Use two dish mops, dipping one into a crockery bowl in which you have put one quart of cold water, and have added very slowly 3 oz. of sulphuric acid. Do not let it spatter the least bit. Wash your shelves with this mop. Then rinse them with a second mop dipped in cold water. Follow this by scrubbing with ammonia and water in the proportion of one part of ammonia to thirty parts of water, and then rub the cleansed surface with dry whiting.

When the Stove Rusts. Wash it with kerosene and when thoroughly dry polish with stove blacking.

When the Stove Blackens Everything that Touches It. Know that you are wasting your stove polish by putting it on too thickly. Make your polish into paste with water till almost the thick-

ness of cream, and then rub it on sparingly and rub it briskly.

When Mended China Continually Separates. Mend once more with white lead or any good cement and let it stand a month before using. Then always wash and dry quickly, never allowing it to soak.

When Enameled Utensils Become Stained. Do not scrape but boil for hours with soda water. One tablespoonful of salsoda to one quart of water is usually strong enough.

When Troubled with Water Bugs. Melt candle ends and paraffin tops from jelly glasses, and pour it into the cracks in the wood-work around the sink. This precaution together with generous sprinkling of borax can rid any kitchen of these pests. Or catch a garden toad and shut it up in the kitchen for two or three nights. It will eat every roach in sight.

When You Want to Cool a Dish Quickly. Put salt in cold water and dip it in.

When Breakfast Dishes are Soiled with Egg. Always soak first in cold water and then wash in hot water.

When Your Silver Looks Dull. Rub it with a piece of potato dipped in baking soda.

When Your Table Oil Cloth Cracks. Pad it with newspaper layers.

When Your Linoleum Wears Dull. Paint it with a thin paint having first washed the linoleum with weak size, or sponged it with a weak solution of beeswax in turpentine.

When Your Fire Must be Made of Sifted Cinders. Wash the cinders and they will make a much brighter fire.

When the Water Encrusts the Tea-Kettle. Put a clean oyster shell in the kettle.

When the Sink Needs Disinfecting. Dissolve charcoal in water and flush the sink. Dilute chloride of lime and carbolic acid are also very good.

When You Spill Grease on the Hearth. Cover it immediately with hot coals or ashes.

When You Spill Ink on Your Unvarnished Board Table. Apply strong muriatic acid with a piece of cloth, and afterward wash well with water.

When Your Kitchen Linoleum Needs Washing. Add a little turpentine to water and wash the floor, then take equal parts of cotton-seed oil and strong vinegar and rub the linoleum with this preparation on a flannel rag.

When You Wish to Keep the Fresh Green Look in Your Boiled Spring Vegetables. Put a pinch of soda or a lump of sugar in the boiling water.

When the Butter Has a Strong Taste. Work it over with salt water, then with sweet milk, and then with clear cold water.

When a Kettle Retains the Odor of Fish Which has been Boiled in It. Boil some vinegar in it.

When Sweet Potatoes Spoil. Keep them in a warm dry place like a box near the cellar furnace, or behind your kitchen stove.

CHAPTER IX

IN THE PANTRY

When the Salt Lumps in the Salt Cellars. Mix some common starch with it, or, put in a few kernels of rice.

When a Cream or Syrup Pitcher Drips. Rub the lip and under the lip with butter or oil.

When Your White Ivory Knife Handles Become Discolored. Dip half a lemon in salt and rub them with it; or, rub them with fine sand paper.

When Glass Vinegar Cruets and Decanters are Soiled in the Bottom. Wash them as clean as you can, then crush egg shells and drop them into the bottle, pour in a little warm soapsuds and shake vigorously, rinse with clear, cold water and stand them up-side-down to dry.

When You Break a Dish and Must Mend It Immediately. Mix a teaspoonful of corn-starch with a teaspoonful of gelatine and add just enough boiling water to make a paste of it. This will mend and hold for two or three washings.

When Glass Tumblers or Finger Bowls Stick Together. Fill the upper one with cold water and place the lower in hot water.

When a Thunder Storm Threatens to Sour the Milk. Place the milk in pitchers and stand the pitchers in pails of water.

When the Silver Polish Gives Out. Use a little baking soda to clean your metals.

When Your Mayonnaise Dressing Separates. Stir a piece of ice as big as your fist quickly into the mayonnaise so as to chill it suddenly. Then whip the dressing briskly and it will go together again.

When Silver Ware is to be Packed Away for a Length of Time. Put a piece of gum camphor into the trunk or chest or drawer with the silver, and there will be no obstinate black tarnish on it when unpacked.

When Olives Grow Moldy. Place a layer of scraped horse-radish over the olives and they will keep fresh; or, cover them with olive oil.

When Ants Invade the Pantry. Wash the pantry shelves and woodwork and outside of the refrigerator with a strong solution of alum in water; or, mix equal quantities of powdered sugar and borax and strew it on the floor and shelves; or, sprinkle salt on the shelves.

When the Surface of Bare Tables Must be Kept in Good Condition. Make a pumice stone bag, by filling a four or five ply cheese cloth bag with powdered pumice stone. Once a week dip this in sweet oil and rub the tables well. Polish afterward with a clean chamois skin or flannel.

When Tomatoes Ferment in the Canning. Salt them well when stewing them. Put all the salt necessary for serving them at table, and there will be no fermenting.

When the Ice Gives Out. Keep the water cool by wrapping the vessel in which it is contained in

a heavy woolen blanket or cloth. Keep the cloth wet and place the vessel in a draught.

When Yokes and Whites of Opened Eggs Dry Up. Add a tablespoonful of cold water to the white of egg and it will keep. Wet a cloth and lay it over the bowl in which is the yolk of the egg; keep the cloth wet and the yolk will keep moist almost indefinitely.

When the Top of a Preserve Jar Refuses to Turn. Stand the jar upside down in hot water. If it does not yield then, wedge into the hinge of the door and turn the bottle.

When Apples Shrivel. Pack them in dry, sifted sand.

When Butter Sticks to the Knife and Refuses to Be Cut into Neat Squares for the Table. Fold a piece of oil paper over the blade of the knife.

When Potatoes Sprout. Sprinkle salt over potatoes when packing them away, or use a salt barrel for the purpose. This will prevent all sprouting.

When Cutting Fresh Bread or Fudge or Caramels. Heat the knife blade, and a neat clean cut can then be made.

When the Silver is Dull. Wash it in the water in which the potatoes have been boiled. This will give a luster like a polishing soap or entirely immerse it for two hours in sour milk or buttermilk.

When Cheese in the Mouse Trap Fails to Attract the Enemy. Try a little piece of fried doughnut or a fried sweet potato. The butter plus the sweetness is very irresistible to mice and rats.

When Lemons Mold or Dry Up. Keep your lemons in jars covered with cold water. Change the water once a week. Both lemons and cranberries will keep almost indefinitely this way.

When There is no Ice to Keep the Butter Firm for the Table. Invert a porous flower-pot over the butter dish. Wrap a wet cloth around it and place it in a shady breezy window.

When a Spell of Hot Weather May Have Given a Slight Taint to Your Food. Put a few pieces of charcoal into the pot or pan in which the fish or meat is to be boiled. Set the food on a strainer above the charcoal while cooking.

When Your Steel Dinner Knives Get Rusty From Lack of Use. Keep them in a box lined with zinc, or wrap each knife in zinc foil, or fill a box with sifted quick lime and plunge the knives into this up to the handles.

When the Ice Man Fails You and You Have Meat to Keep Sweet. Sprinkle it with borax, or soak it a little while in a solution of borax.

When Your Blue China Dinner Set Gets Nicked. Touch up the places with indigo paint.

When Your Crockery Becomes Dark or Discolored. Rub it with a little damp baking soda.

When Fish in the Refrigerator is Tainting Other Food. Wrap it in a cloth wet with cold water.

CHAPTER X

IN THE LAUNDRY AND CELLAR

When Your Flat Irons are Slow in Heating. Cover them with a pan.

When Your Flat Irons Stick to the Clothes. Rub salt on them — or add a few drops of turpentine or kerosene oil to the starch.

When You Have No Blankets with Which to Pad Your Ironing Board. Try newspapers.

When Your Table-Cloths Look Dull After Laundering. Restore their lustre by using the following preparation. Soak one ounce of white gum arabic for six hours in one quart of water. Add two ounces of borax and heat to the boiling point, then add one ounce of glycerine. When starching the clothes, add one tablespoonful of this to your starch. Iron while damp and use heavy irons.

When Black Lawn Emerges from the Wash Tub Brownish in Color. Dip it into water almost black with bluing.

When Your Flat Irons Soil the Starched Clothes. Wash them clean with sapolio, and then rub a piece of oil paper over them when they are hot — and make your starch in the following manner. Mix one tablespoonful of starch with four tablespoonfuls of cold water, and pour over this, three quarts of boiling water. Let this boil twenty minutes and then add one teaspoonful of

salt and a piece of paraffin the size of your little finger tip. Stir until the wax is dissolved and then strain the starch through cheese cloth.

When Your Linens are Off Color Because of Rainy Days. Add a tablespoonful of turpentine to the water in which you boil them.

When a Wash Silk Waist "Looks Washed" Instead of New. Put four teaspoonfuls of wood alcohol into two quarts of water and rinse the waist, and iron it when damp. Potato water is good for washing silks of any kind or color. Grate one potato into one quart of water and let it stand for two days. Then strain off the clear water from the top to use for the washing.

When You Tremble for Your Delicate Colored Wash Dresses as They Go to the Laundry. Soak the dresses in turpentine and water — made in the following proportions, one teaspoonful of turpentine to one-half gallon of cold water, wring dry and hang in the shade. When thoroughly dry they can be laundered without danger. Or soak them for half a day in equal parts of gasoline, and cold water in which is dissolved half a cup of salt.

When You Find the Store Bluing Harmful to Your Clothes Because of the Presence of Iron in it. Mix your own, by taking one ounce of powdered Prussian blue, and dissolving it in a quart of cold water with one-fourth ounce of oxalic acid. A few drops of this will blue a large tub.

When Your Blue Cambric Dress Fades. Soak in water to which has been added a little vinegar —

in the proportion of one part vinegar to sixty parts water.

When a Cotton Dress Fades Beyond Recall. Wash it in cream of tartar water and bleach it entirely.

When Hanging Out Clothes in Freezing Weather. Rinse the clothes in salt water instead of fresh and they will not freeze so quickly.

When Woolen Garments Shrink. Weep over those that have already done so, but launder the unshrunken ones in the following manner: Dissolve two tablespoonfuls of borax in a pint of boiling water. Cut up half a pound of white soap and put it with a gallon of hot water on the back of the stove and let it dissolve slowly, then add the borax. Fill two tubs with water not too hot to comfortably bear your hand in it, to one of these tubs add one quart of the soap mixture, and one pint to the second. Wash the garments in the first tub not rubbing them on any board but sopping and squeezing. Press out the soapy water, then wash in the second tub. Rinse in a tub of clear water of the same temperature. Pass the article through a wringer (do not wring with the hands), or squeeze it as dry as you can. Dry in the open air, if possible, but if it is necessary to dry it in the house, do not hang it too near the fire or register. Press the garments with a medium hot iron while still damp. Wet only two or three articles at a time, as it is bad for them to soak. If they are very soiled, add three tablespoonfuls of ammonia to the first tub and one tablespoonful to the second.

When Window Chamois Must Be Washed. Make a strong suds with two quarts of tepid water and soap. Dissolve a teaspoonful of borax in half a pint of hot water and add to it the suds. Wash the chamois in this, then a second time in weaker suds, and rinse in very weak suds. Dry in the shade and rub between the hands to avoid stiffening.

When Deep Colors in Cotton Fabrics Are Uncertainly Fast. Dissolve one ounce of sugar of lead (poison) in eight quarts of water, and soak the article over night in it.

When Gravy Has Been Spilled on a Clean Table-Cloth. Rub the spot on both sides with French chalk and fold the cloth away for a few days. Then brush the chalk off and the tablecloth will be suitable for use without laundering.

When Fruit Stains Your Napkins. If they are from stewed fruit, pour boiling water through them from a height, so that the force of the water will remove the stains. If the stains are new and from fresh fruit use cold water. If the stains persist, dissolve three ounces of oxalic crystals in one pint of water and wet the stain with this, and place in the sunshine, or over a steaming kettle. Watch the stain, and the instant it disappears, rinse well, and drop a few drops of ammonia on the place, and rinse again. If they are old stains, hold them over the fumes of sulphur.

When the Chocolate Pot Overturns at Table. Soak the spot first in cold water, then in boiling water. Wash with soap in tepid water.

When the Children's Clothes are Green with Grass Stains. Soak the stains in kerosene or alcohol, then put them in the washtub, or use cream of tartar water.

When You Find Old Tea or Coffee Stains on Your Table-Cloths. Soak them in cold water, and then in boiling water. Or, after soaking spread the cloth out and pour a few drops of glycerine on each spot, and let them stand several hours — then wash with cold water and soap. Or dissolve one pound of salsoda and one five cent box of chloride of lime in about a gallon of boiling rain water, and dip the cloth in this.

When a Cup of Tea or Coffee is Overturned on Your Table-Cloth. Soak the spot quickly in a bowl of boiling water, and let it stand until the water is cold.

When Cotton or Linen Clothes Mildew. Dip them in buttermilk and lay them in the sun — Or, cover the stains well with lemon juice, sprinkle thickly with salt, and lay them in the bright sun. Wash when thoroughly dry. Or, mix soft soap and the juice of a lemon and cover the spots on both sides, and place in the sun. Or, soak the clothes in a weak solution of chloride of lime for several hours, and rinse thoroughly in cold water.

When Silk Clothes Mildew. Dip a soft flannel cloth into wood alcohol and rub the spot well; then iron it on the wrong side using a damp piece of cotton cloth as a covering next to the iron.

When Iron Rust Spots Your Linen. Devote sev-

eral days to its removal. Cover the spots with lemon juice and salt and place in the sun. Redampen with water until they disappear. If the spots are of long standing, touch them with a drop or two of muriatic acid, and then rinse thoroughly in clear water; or, wash in Javelle water; or, cover the spot with salt and hold it over a kettle of boiling water until the steam makes the rust disappear; or, try kerosene oil.

When Napkins are Egg Stained. Soak them in cold water, then wash in warm water.

When Washing Lace Curtains in a Damp Climate. Add a spoonful of flour to the starch, and the curtains will retain their stiffness longer.

When a Doily Falls Upon a Sheet of Sticky Fly Paper. Wash first with alcohol, then with soap and water or sponge with kerosene.

When Blankets Must be Washed. Use the soap lotion given on page 63 instead of rubbing soap into the blankets.

When Baby's Clothes are Saturated with Urine. A new urine stain is acid and should be washed with dilute ammonia. An old urine stain is alkali and should be sponged with acetic acid or oxalic acid and then thoroughly rinsed.

When Machine Oil Streaks the Line of Stitching in Your White Clothes. Rub with lard, and let it stand several hours. Then wash with cold water and soap.

When a Light Scorch Occurs. Expose the scorch to the sun for a few hours. If the spot is deeper brown, wet it, and rub with soap and then bleach in the sun.

When Handkerchiefs Have Been Used for the Nose Bleed. Soak them in cold salt water. Then wash them in warm water with plenty of soap and boil them.

When the Candle Drips Grease upon the Center Piece. Place the linen upon absorbent blotting paper, and press it with a hot iron.

When Some One Overturns a Glass of Wine on Your Table-Cloth. Sprinkle the stain well with salt, moisten with boiling water and then pour boiling water through it. Or, hold the spot in a vessel of milk while it is boiling.

When Ink Spatters on Your Apron. Soak the stain in sour milk, and then wash in Javelle water, and rinse thoroughly. (Javelle water is made by dissolving four ounces of bicarbonate of soda in half a pint of boiling water, and adding an ounce of chloride of lime. Stir until all the lime is dissolved, then cover and let the liquid settle. Strain the liquid through a cheese cloth into another bottle and keep it tightly corked and in a dark place.) Wet the ink stains with a little lemon juice and rinse thoroughly. Javelle water is a strong alkali and the spot may need this acid treatment to neutralize it.

When Iodine Stains Your Linen. Wash with alcohol and then with soapy water.

When Wagon Grease Spots Your Skirts. Put lard on the spots and then soak them in turpentine before laundering.

When Perspiration Stains Your Wash Gowns. Make a soap solution by shaving two pounds of good white soap into a sauce pan of two quarts

of boiling water. Keep this on the fire until the soap is dissolved, stirring occasionally. Add four ounces of borax to this — and rub the solution onto the stains and place in the hot sun.

When Varnish or Paint Gets Onto Wash Goods. Rub the spots thoroughly with good laundry soap, and put to soak for twelve hours.

When Soot Settles on Wash Materials. Rub the spots with dry corn meal then launder in warm water and soap. If this does not remove the stains, soak them in a weak solution of oxalic acid for twenty minutes.

When the Cellar Floor is Soft and Sticky. Take coal ashes and mix with water to the thickness of mortar. Do not mind the lumps. Put it on about four inches thick and let it lie 24 hours. Then stamp it with a heavy block of wood 3 or 4 times a day until it is hard.

When the Furnace Smoke Pipes Rust. Cover them with asbestos paper.

When the White-Wash Comes Off. Wash again and put a handful of salt dissolved in water, into about eight quarts of white-wash.

CHAPTER XI

IN THE GARDEN

When Blight Attacks the Roses. Mix equal quantities of sulphur and tobacco dust and sprinkle the mixture over the bushes in the morning when the dew is on them. After the insects disappear, syringe with a decoction of elder leaves.

When the Mildew Spreads Among Your Plants. Syringe occasionally, with steeped elder leaves.

When Slugs and Snails Ravage Your Garden. Spread a few cabbage leaves about the ground and put a little bran under them. Examine the leaves each morning for the culprits. Sprinkle lime over young crops and along the edges of the beds between the rows of vegetables.

When the Grubs Attack Your Orchard Trees. Make a bonfire on the windward side and let the smoke invade your orchard. The grubs will roll up and drop off, and can be swept up in large numbers and destroyed.

When Rapacious Birds Threaten Your Tender Fruit Buds. Give the buds a plentiful dusting with soot.

When Earwigs are Destroying Your Dahlias. Tie a piece of cotton batting dipped in oil around the stalk about a foot from the ground.

When the Worms Threaten Your Currant and Gooseberry Bushes. Spray the bushes after

spring rains every week for a month, with white hellebore powder.

When the Leaves of Palm and Rubber Plants Look Dull. Add a little milk to the water with which you wash the plant. This will give better shine than plain water will give.

When Dandelions Spoil Your Lawn. Put a drop of sulphuric into the heart of each dandelion plant, when the plant withers, pull it up.

When Caterpillars Infest Your Porch Vines. If they are the large phynx caterpillars search carefully for them and pick them off. If smaller ones, sprinkle the vines with poisonous white hellebore powder after a rain.

When Rose Bugs Attack Your Rose Bushes and Grape Vines. Be prepared to pay the price of eternal vigilance and persistent labor. Spread a sheet under the plants or vines and shake the rose bugs onto it. Those that are buried in the hearts of the rose must be picked out one by one and dropped into kerosene or hot water. Spray the plants with a weak solution of whale oil soap and tobacco juice. This does not kill the bugs but renders the roses less palatable to them.

When Mealy Bugs Appear on Your Window Plants. Use a piece of Brussels carpet to rub the leaves of the plant, then wash them with a good lather of kerosene emulsion. Make the emulsion by churning together two parts of kerosene and one part sour milk until it becomes butter.

When Your Croquet Lawn is Being Ruined by Ants. Pour carbon bisulphide into the holes.

When Aphids or Plant Lice Infest Your Garden Plants. Sprinkle them with tobacco water at a temperature of 150 degrees Fahrenheit.

When Borers Perforate the Bark of Your Trees. In the early spring scrape the bark of the stems of the trees, and wash with whale soap, to which add a little carbolic acid. If the holes of the borers are visible, push a fine pliable copper wire into them as far as it will go and try to kill the insects within.

When the Tussock Moth Denudes the Shade Trees. Plan a campaign. Pick, shake and hose off all the caterpillars possible, and kill them. The female moth will be found in a white cocoon. In this she is laying her eggs. Puncture the soft cocoon with a sharp stick. If the season is advanced so that the clusters of eggs are dry, scrape off the accessible ones and step on them; then dip a sponge into creosote oil and put it onto the end of a long fishing rod and touch with it every cocoon high up in the tree. Spray the tree in the spring with kerosene emulsion, and Paris green (1 oz. of Paris green and 20 gallons of emulsion and tie a band of cotton wadding around the tree to prevent the wingless female crawling up and laying her eggs in the high places.

When Red Spider Blight Appears on the House Plants. Syringe the plants thoroughly and then wash each leaf with soapsuds and while still wet, powder the under sides with sulphur.

When White Scale Frosts Your Rose Buds. In the winter when leaves are off, paint the stems with 1 lb. of whale oil soap dissolved in half

a gallon of hot water. And when summer comes dilute the solution four times and use as a spray. Add a little powdered hellebore to this and it will destroy the slugs that eat the tender early spring leaves.

CHAPTER XII

IN THE HENNERY

When the Hens Eat Their Eggs. Darken the nest boxes.

When Scaly Legs Appear. Saturate the roosts every week with kerosene, and put on the legs sulphur and kerosene mixed with lard.

When the Chickens Get the Gapes. Sprinkle a few grains of red pepper into their open mouths; or, pour $\frac{1}{4}$ teaspoonful of coal oil down their throats.

When the Poultry Gets Bowel Trouble. Feed them on boiled rice with cinnamon sprinkled over it, and give them boiled milk or lime water to drink.

When the Chickens Get the Roup (A Kind of Grippe). Fill a basin with a strong solution of salt in water and into this dip the chicken's head, comb down, having first made it open its mouth by gentle choking.

Inject kerosene or camphorated oil into the nostrils and feed it on easily digested food.

When Cholera Attacks the Hen Yard. Mix ten drops of tincture of eucalyptus globules, half a dozen grains of common salt and half a teaspoonful of ground red pepper. Dissolve this in one tablespoonful of water and force it down the sick birds' throats.

After the disease is checked administer the fol-

lowing tonic: 8 oz. copperas, ½ fluid oz. sulphuric acid diluted by 1 gallon of water. Shake until the mixture is clear, and then put 1 tablespoonful of it into a quart dish from which the fowls drink.

When the Hen Coop Gets Infested with Vermin. Pour kerosene occasionally into the cracks, and dust the hens with insect powder.

When Nests are Vermin Ridden. Burn the old and use tobacco stems for the new nest. Something in the plant is obnoxious to lice.

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